

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 28 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 89
Humidity : 88 : 69

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN
Barometer 29.75

August 28 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 89
Humidity : 83 : 64

8006 日八月七月卯乙

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915.

六月八日英法荷美日報 10 CENTS
330 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

INCREASE IN ENGLAND'S WHEAT ACREAGE.

GERMAN SUBMARINE LOSSES AROUSE KEENEST INTEREST.

British Devise Plan Rendering Work of Submarines Increasingly Dangerous.

GERMAN SUBMARINE POLICY NOT SUCCESSFUL.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ADMIRALTY'S REVELATION AS TO SUBMARINE LOSSES.

GERMANY'S PIRATICAL POLICY NOT A SUCCESS.

August 27, 12.50 a.m.
The Admiralty's revelation as to the important losses of German submarines has aroused the keenest interest. The newspapers reproduce this in connection with the recent confession by the German expert, Captain Parsons. That the submarine policy was nothing like so successful as German had hoped, as the British had devised plan rendering the work of submarines increasingly dangerous. The inferences drawn from these statements have been further confirmed.

LORD SELBOURNE AND AGRICULTURE.

INCREASE IN CATTLE AND WHEAT ACREAGE.

August 27, 12.50 p.m.

In a speech by Lord Selbourne to a deputation of farmers, he stated that Lord Milner's Committee, on the extension of agriculture in England, had recommended that the Government should guarantee wheat growers a minimum of forty five shillings a quarter for four years. The Government had decided not to adopt the proposal. The Admiralty had been carefully consulted, the navy had the submarine menace well in hand and there was no fear of the interruption of sea communications though they might periodically be disturbed. More, the latest returns showed the increase in wheat acreage to be a half million acre—nearly 30 per cent. increase—the increase in cattle 384,000 and the increase in sheep 450,000. The cattle figures are an absolute record. Lord Selbourne abominated a scheme for helping the farmers through the medium of County Councils.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY TRIES TO BULLY BULGARIA.

August 28, 3.30 p.m.

According to the correspondent of the *Times* at Bucharest Bulgaria has been informed of the intended aggression and warned that the fate of Belgium awaits her in case of resistance, but that if she acquiesces in the German plan she will have a free hand in exacting vengeance for the defeat of 1913. Everything depends on the attitude of Roumania, of which at present there is no indication.

GERMANY'S ADVANCE ON SERVIA.

August 28, 3.30 p.m.

There comes news of great concentration of Austro-German troops on the north bank of the Danube, for an anti-Serbian campaign. Profiting by the lessons of the disastrous advance on western Servia last year, Austro-German commanders have apparently decided to attack Servia from the north-east, with a view to continuing the advance through Bulgaria.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

STUBBORNLY CONTEST ENEMY WHILE RETIRING.

August 28, 3.30 p.m.

The Russians are still stubbornly contesting the enemy's advance while retiring to new lines. Two German armies are closing in on Bialystok from the west and north-west, but like the evacuation of Ossowice the evacuation of Bialystok will be a natural sequel to the Russian withdrawal to the right bank of the Niemen. On the other hand the Russians will probably continue to hold Grodno, which is strongly fortified, till the bulk of the armies have reached their appointed positions to the east of Vilna.

August 28, 3.30 p.m.

A German communiqué reports the advance of General von Mackensen's armies against Brest has further progressed from the north and south-west, while the German armies are wading through the morasses around Brest Litovsk.

TSAR, INTERVIEWED.

August 28, 7.15 p.m.

The Tsar has granted an interview to the French Ex-Minister M. Cruppi. The latter says that His Majesty's apartments are like a great business office, where he works long hours, receiving despatches and reports, making notes by his own hand.

His Majesty spoke firmly of the desire of the whole Russian people to continue the war to a victorious end.

SHELL OUTPUT DOUBLED.

August 28, 7.15 p.m.

A message from Petrograd states that M. Shengareff, President of the Defence Committee of the Duma, interviewed said that during the last two months the quantity of shells sent to the front had been doubled. New arrangements had resulted in a further steady increase, and the shell crisis was over.

REPORTED FALL OF BREST LITOVSK.

August 28, 8.10 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam a Berlin official message states that Brest Litovsk has fallen.

The Austro-German troops stormed the fortifications west and northwest of the front, and penetrated, last night, the inner fortifications, whereupon the enemy delivered up the fortress.

RETIRING ON MIDDLE NIEMEN.

August 27, 2.55 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states that the Russians repulsed the enemy at Svents, near Dvinsk.

The Russians are retiring on the middle Niemen in conformity with instructions.

GERMANS FIRE ON RESCUE PARTY.

August 28, 4.05 p.m.

Particulars of the sinking of a German destroyer of Niuport, by two French destroyers, show that the French started to rescue the crew, but the shore batteries opened a hot fire, compelling them to leave the crew to their fate.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE BOMBS BRESCIA.

August 28, 4.05 p.m.

A Rome communiqué states that the Italians have captured the head of the Stimo Valley, taking eight butments and much ammunition material.

An Austrian aeroplane bombed Brescia killing six civilians.

GERMANY'S UNFIT.

August 28, 4.05 p.m.

Reuter's Berne correspondent says that a Bill has been introduced in the Reichstag amending the army law by providing that men who were rejected as permanently unfit, be absolutely exempt, only in peace time. It is evidently hoped to find some, even among these, capable of service in some form or other.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

August 28, 4.05 p.m.

The Times says that the colleagues of Sir E. H. Holden, M.P., mentioned on the 21st, will be Lord Reading and Sir Babington Smith.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S PRAISE.

August 28, 7.15 p.m.

According to a Sydney message General Sir Ian Hamilton has cabled to the Commonwealth Premier saying that the Australians and New Zealanders can not be praised too highly. Their magnificent night march was so near impracticability that the Turks did not believe such a feat would be attempted. Their dash and vigour in attack reflect credit on the officers and men.

L.T. ROTHSCHILD WOUNDED.

August 28, 8.30 p.m.

Lieutenant Anthony de Rothschild, son of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, has been wounded at the Dardanelles.

STORY OF THE LANDING AT SUVLA BAY.

August 28, 1.20 p.m.

Reuter's statement from the Dardanelles shows that the landing at Suvla Bay was accompanied by a demonstration on a large scale by the forces on Achi Baba, in order to hold the enemy and to prevent him from sending back reinforcements from the front to protect the threatened flank.

The Turkish army is stretched along the hills and valleys of the peninsula from Balair to Achi Baba like a monstrous serpent with an armed head, facing us on the slopes of Achi Baba. Our duty was to keep this head occupied, and it was known that the enemy was massing troops in front, for some days, and it was generally believed he himself meant to attack, at the same time. The belief was amply confirmed by the vigour and doggedness with which the Turks—obviously the enemy's fresh and best troops, displayed both in attack and defence. Our guns on the morning of the 6th, battered the enemy's trenches in front of Krithia and followed in the afternoon with a two hours' bombardment, surpassing anything yet seen on the Peninsula. The enemy's trenches were concealed in a veil of smoke from the bursting shells, and occasionally a heart-quaking roar overhead indicated the passage of a heavy shell which would alight with a terrific burst on Achi Baba, masking the hill look like an erupting volcano.

All promised well for the coming attack, as it seemed impossible that anything human could be capable of fight after such a pulverising attack. This was launched at 3.50, the attacking regiments leaped the trenches and rushed the enemy's front line despite machine gun and rifle fire. The Territorials also participated in the assault. The object of the attack was merely to hold the Turks and the main object was attained, for the captured trench was evacuated the same evening.

The next morning the French started with a dozen rounds of heavy artillery soon after dawn, and at the same hour the troops were being rushed ashore at Suvla Bay. It was more than ever important to keep the enemy engaged on the southern front. Accordingly, our guns threw a hurricane of shells on the Turkish trenches. Our infantry attack was launched about 9.50. Lieutenant of brown figures ran through the smoke to the main Turkish trench, which was captured in great style, the Turks retreating across the open under fire. The position was now the same as on the preceding day. After the attack, during which as much damage was done to the enemy as possible, the troops were withdrawn to their own first line. The enemy continued a storm of rifle fire all night, but had had enough, for by day he did not dare to counter-attack.

Headquarters thanked the troops for the excellent service rendered in keeping the enemy's best troops engaged on Achi Baba.

THE SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

DR. VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG'S STATEMENT.

August 28, 7.15 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in a statement to the Associated Press of America declared that he has not yet received particulars of the sinking of the Arabic, but if the submarine commander ignored his instructions not to endanger the lives of Americans, then Germany will give complete satisfaction to the United States.

GERMAN REPLY EXPECTED.

August 27, 2.55 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Washington Mr. Lansing has informed Count Bernstorff that the United States expected the German report concerning the sinking of the Arabic within a reasonable time.

GERMANY APOLOGISES.

August 28, 4.05 p.m.

From Amsterdam it is reported that Germany has apologized for the Zeppelin flying over Vlieland, on August 17, (when the Dutch opened a vigorous fire) and has explained that the strong wind made it unmanageable.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN

CONDENSED.

In Berlin it is officially announced that Brest Litovsk has fallen.

The Russians are still contesting the enemy's advance while retreating to new lines.

Two German armies are closing in on Bialystok from the West and Northwest.

Sir Edward Grey's letter has created the best impression on our Allies and neutrals.

The Admiralty's revelations as to the losses of German submarines has aroused the keenest interest.

Because the Government refused to receive a deputation of South Wales miners, nearly 10,000 struck work.

It is understood that Germany will announce the suspension of submarine warfare against passenger vessels.

The Italians have captured the head of the Stimo valley taking eight butments and much ammunition and material.

There is a great concentration of Austro-German troops on the North bank of the Danube for an anti-Serbian campaign.

A German communiqué reports that the advance of General von Mackensen's army has progressed from the North and Southwest.

Bulgaria has been informed of the intended Austro-German aggression and warned that the fate of Belgium awaits her in case of resistance.

Count Bernstorff informed Mr. Lansing that commanders of German submarines have been ordered not to attack merchantmen without warning.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Generals at the front congratulating them on holding fast and enabling the Eastern force to penetrate deeply into Russia.

The Russians will probably continue to hold Grodno till the bulk of the armies have reached their appointed positions to the East of Vilna.

Important though the German losses of German submarines have been, it is not the practice of the Admiralty to report these in cases where the enemy has no other source of information.

The German submarine policy is nothing like so successful as Germany had hoped, as the Admiralty had devised a plan rendering the work of submarines increasingly dangerous.

The latest returns show that there is an increase in wheat acreage, in England, of half a million, cattle 384,000 and sheep 450,000. The cattle figures are an absolute record.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.16 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 28.

Sale of Land—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—3 p.m.
Wednesday, September 1.
Sale of Household Furniture—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—11 a.m.

NOTICES

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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan. 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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J. H. TAGGART,
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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Private Hotel, Residential only.

OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

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EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

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ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to THE MANAGER.

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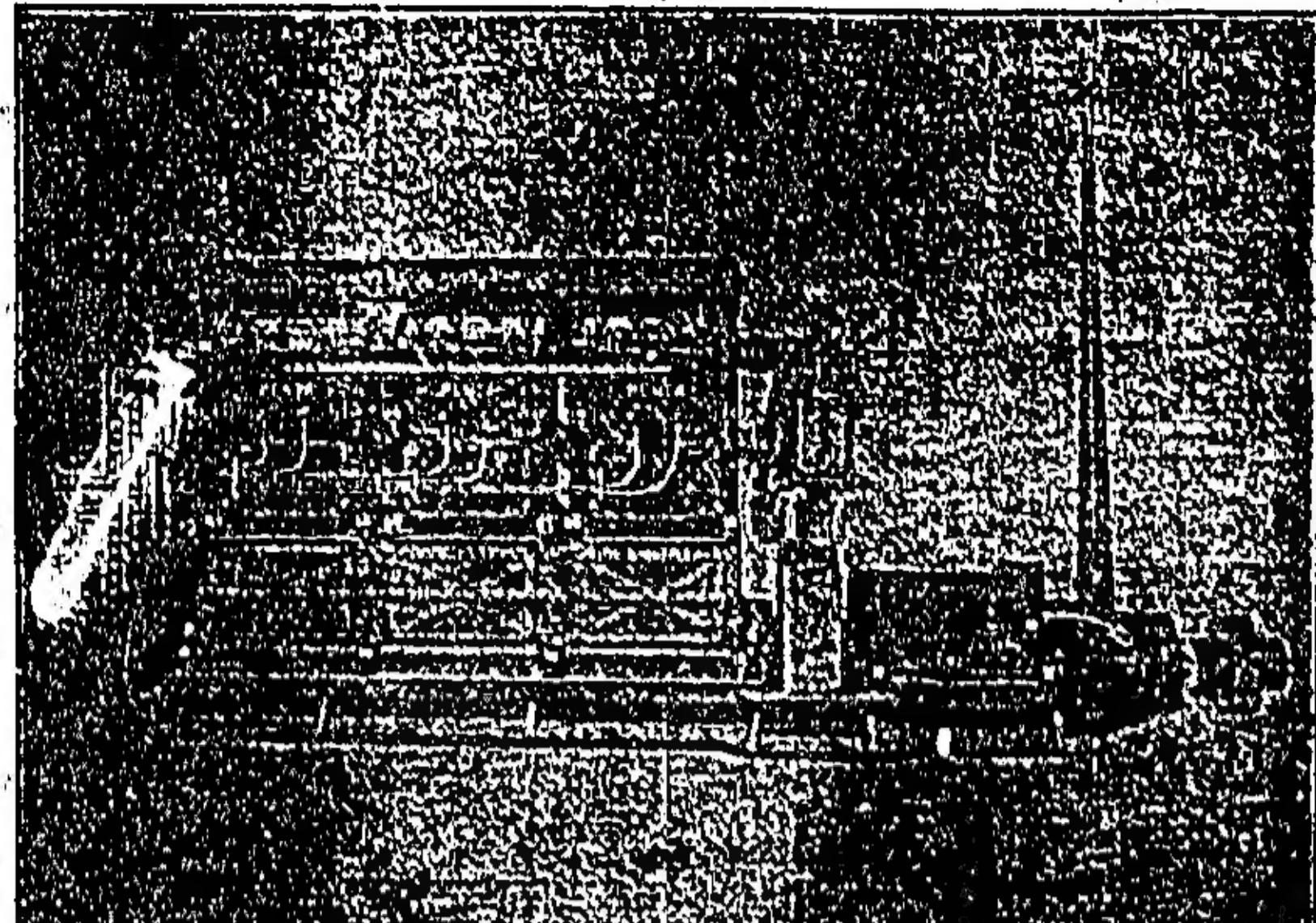
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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager

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No matter what your respiratory
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CHINA
CURE FOR ASTHMA.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
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A French Remedy for all Respiratory
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cured by this Remedy. The
medicine does not irritate the system
and is easily absorbed. Those who
have been unable to get relief
from other remedies should
try this. All Chemists and Druggists sell
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in China
and
India
IMITATED,
IWAHI OF

CHINA
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FLOOD PICTURES
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CANTON, SHAMEEN,
WEST RIVER
AND
VARIOUS DISTRICTS
NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Cost of Living
The cost of living is a question of large importance. The dollar, freight, rents and servants are all involved. There is also a good deal in the complaint not infrequently voiced: "Why should I be punished for increasing my prices when local monopolies are allowed to raise theirs without hindrance?" There are branches of business, all concerned with the cost of living, which have not come under the control of the Food Committee, but whose prices long ago should have come under the official hammer. They are known to every resident who is in a position to compare the prices he is to-day being charged for very necessary articles with those which prevailed only a little over a year ago. The matter needs close investigation, and should it be found that any particular business is extracting exorbitant profits out of the public then let it immediately be placed under the same control as has clipped the wings of some of the compradores. It is only fair.

Daily Press.

Hongkong's Currency.
Eight months ago we declared that the state of the local currency constituted a public scandal which surely called for some action on the part of the Government. We are not aware that any steps whatever have been taken by the Government with a view to the removal of this iniquitous tax on the community. It surely cannot be beyond the capacity of the Government's financial advisers to find a remedy for this deplorable state of things. We have heard the Money Changers' Guild mentioned as the fount and origin of all the trouble with the subsidiary coinage and with the standard coin to some extent also, and consequently the abolition of the money-changer is one of the remedies that might be suggested. Another is that the Government shall make only the British dollar the legal tender of the Colony and prohibit the circulation of the Mexican dollar. We do not ourselves feel competent to pronounce a judgment on either of these suggested remedies, but we gladly submit them for consideration by the Government, whose manifest duty it is to find some remedy for the intolerable state of things we have described.

China Mail.

The Underlying Cause of the South Wales Crisis.
The tenure of office of trade-union leaders—their very source of sustenance—is dependent upon the goodwill of the men, so that they can only go a certain way along the line of forcible action, and must ultimately yield to influences exerted by others who are competitors for their posts. The grave blunder was therefore committed at the outset of not definitely including the miners in the Munitions Bill when it was originally drafted. There is no need to enforce here the view that coal is one of the most essential elements in all manufactures, and particularly in making munitions of war, so that to compel a mechanic engaged at the lathe or the riveter on the hull of a ship to comply with the requirements of the Act in respect of compulsory arbitration, and yet to leave out the miner, without whose work no factory could continue in operation for a day, was a concession to recalcitrancy, unjustifiable at all times, and particularly so when the nation is engaged in a struggle for its very existence.

It is sincerely to be hoped that both employers and employees referred to will recognise that at present the country and the Government look to them to perform their duties in an ordinary way—as patriots and as men—realising that upon all the great crisis through which Europe is passing there are additional obligations.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hote with Wines & Liqueurs of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Preparations in Manchuria. The Government has appointed Messrs. Chow, Chao-hsiang, an advisor of the President's Office, and Yen Tun-yuan, Vice-Minister of the Interior, as special delegates to Manchuria to make preparations for the opening of certain cities in Manchuria and Mongolia to international trade.

Times Change.
Five more Manchu, three of them successful candidates at the Magistrate Examination, have secured permission from the Ministry of Interior to adopt Chinese names. Times have changed. Formerly it was the Chinese who had to petition for the privilege of adopting Manchu names.

Parcel Post Tax.
Formerly no tax was levied on parcels sent through the post offices in the Metropolitan Prefecture. The Ministry of Finance has fixed new regulations ordering that all parcels to be sent through the post office should be presented at the tax office before posting as mail matter. The post offices will act as tax collecting offices where no special tax collecting offices have been established.

Master of the Temple.
The Rev. H. S. Woods, Master of the Temple, whose death occurred on July 19, had an Oxford career of great distinction. Bursar of Trinity for twenty years, he became President in 1887. Ten years later he left the University, and was rector of Little Paddesden, in Hertfordshire. In 1901 he was appointed Treasury Commissioner for the inspection of University Colleges. Dr. Woods succeeded Canon Ainger as Master of the Temple in 1904.

Prison Governorships.
With the object of carrying out the new system of prison reform the Chinese Ministry of Justice has decided to enrol a number of officers who are to be sent to the various prisons for training. After undergoing this training and passing an examination they will be entrusted with the management of prisons. Notices have been issued announcing this decision, and four hundred candidates have already registered their names for the entrance examination which takes place next week.

The Dramatist on the Stage.
Mr. Kebble Howard is not the only dramatist to appear in his own play. There was a contretemps on the first night of one of Mr. Frank Richardson's plays, an actor who had been rehearsing being unable to appear. There was no time to obtain a substitute. The author himself boldly stepped into the breach, and without experience or rehearsal played the part admirably—first-night nervousness notwithstanding. The late David Christie Murray was the victim of a somewhat similar contretemps in Australia, having to play a part in his own play, "Ned's Own," because of the non-materialisation of the actor originally cast.

Famous Photographer Dead.
Mr. William Downey the venerable head of the well-known firm of Court photographers, W. and D. Downey, died at the age of eighty-seven. His loss has the distinction of having photographed more royal personages than any other man in his profession. One of his most famous pictures was that of the late King Edward lying on his deathbed. For this he was directly commissioned by Queen Alexandra. He photographed the historical group of royalties at Windsor Castle, which included four Queens, one Empress, three Kings, and one Emperor. It has been arranged that the five royal women should be taken in one group, but Queen Amelie of Portugal remarked, "It's no good being taking without the men," and accordingly the men—King Edward, Kaiser Wilhelm, King Alfonso, and King Haakon—joined the group.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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10.00 A.M.	10.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 P.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 P.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 P.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 P.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 P.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
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THE
" WINE OF KINGS THE
KING OF WINES."

CHAMPAGNE DE
ST. MARCEAUX

IS A GUARANTEED VINTAGE WINE.

VIN BRUT, OR VERY DRY, VINTAGE 1906,
THE WINE OF THE CONNOISSEUR.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

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Weekly issue—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915.

THOSE MINERS.

When one reads in the wires from Home that the South Wales miners are still dissatisfied, one feels that there must surely be something wrong with the owners themselves; that only the very gravest offences on the part of the masters could persuade loyal British workmen to threaten a strike at a time when their cessation from work would affect the progress not only of our great ally, France, but of our own war ships. What can the masters be thinking about, one feels impelled to ask, to set their men by the ears at so critical a time, by acting graspingly and overbearingly—to such a fatal extent that the miners, honest fellows, can no longer square it with their consciences to go to work for them? The more one argues the question out with oneself the more hopelessly puzzled one becomes. What can the Government be doing to allow the masters to give offence to their men at such a moment? What can be the nature of the offence, that it has driven the miners to utter so momentous a threat?

Of course there is just a bare possibility that there may be faults on the side of the workers. We have known such a thing happen before. There have been times when strikers, having found that they could bully an extra penny an hour out of their employers, went a step farther and sought to bully two pence. Indeed we could quote sufficient instances of this to fill a column wherein the masters proved, in the long run, to be the persecuted and not the persecutors. It is possible that this may be the case as regards the Welsh miners. If it be so, it is difficult to imagine a punishment too strong for them. Even in times of prosperity and peace there are usually enough ugly features about a strike to warrant the Government calling out an armed force to quell it, out of hand. Then what of time of war—when the success of the Allies depends in great measure on the supply of the very commodity which the workers are refusing to produce?

As usual the fault, at bottom, is the Government's. It was easily possible, when war broke out, to make striking or agitating a criminal offence immediately, and to act accordingly. If Government can fix a rate of prices for shopkeepers to observe, it can fix a rate of wages for masters and men to abide by. We are not going to defend the shopkeeper at Home or the compradore in Hongkong who slyly takes on twopence a pound or ten cents a catty to his wares; but surely he is no worse than the workman who takes advantage of the scarcity of labour. Nor, for that matter, is he half as bad as the owner or contractor who claps on the wholesale price because Government is going to foot the bill. Having fixed a rate of wage, making it an offence for a worker to demand more or an employer to pay less, the Government's path would have been smooth enough. Late in the day it sought to remedy all this by nationalising labour. Well and good; but if labour is nationalised, why are these men talking of striking? why are no agitators being shot or cut-off-tailed? Why are the grumblers out of g'ol? Is the National Register only a name after all? We notice that the Reuter wire of yesterday dealing with the threatened strike ends by saying that the owners have decided to pay increased wages under the original Government terms without delay. If these are Government terms why were they not paid long ago? And now that the owners are agreeing to the sum stipulated, will the Government undertake that the men shall not be threatening a new strike by this time next week in default of a further increase?

Sir Alfred Mond.

We read with interest in this morning's wires that Sir Alfred Mond, hitherto Chairman of Directors of the leading Liberal paper, the *Westminster Gazette*, has resigned that position. Some papers, we notice, connect his resignation, at any rate by suggestion, with the fact that he has become a convert to the National Service movement. His conversion should have occasioned no surprise for, though he sits in Parliament as a Radical, he is a man of intense breadth of view and one who, as an employer of labour on a very vast scale, should be able to see both sides of the industrial disputes question. As parliamentarian, barrister, newspaper owner and managing director of Brunnen Mond and Co. Ltd., he has packed a good deal of experience into his forty-seven years of life and it would be strange if such a man could bring himself to oppose so practical and necessary a measure as National Service.

Austin Harrison.

The wife also mentions that Sir Alfred Mond has disposed of his shares in the *English Review* to Mr. Austin Harrison, whose somewhat remarkable article on the Dardanelles we reprinted on Thursday. The *Daily Mail* some short while ago spoke of him as a "coming" man, but believe that the general opinion at Home, among those who are qualified to express an opinion, is that he has very much arrived already. Seeing that he at one time condescended to do theatre notices for the *Daily Mail*, that periodical ought rather to have "boosted" than patronised him. Mr. Harrison is an old Harrow boy who completed his education at various Continental universities. He was intended for the diplomatic service but journalism had the greater attraction for him and he joined the staff of the *Times*—transferring later to the *Morning Post*—as a special correspondent in various parts of Europe. He was also Reuter special correspondent of some years, during part of which time he acted as Reuter's manager in Berlin. Of late years he has settled down to more serious literary work at Home. Among other things he has edited the *English Review* for the last four or five years, and, by his contributions to other reviews, magazines and newspapers, as well as by his "Pan-Germanic Doctrine" and "England and Germany" has shown that he is one of the men who have a real live grip of the things that matter.

Father and Son.

Mr. Austin Harrison labours under the disadvantage of being the son of a great man. Because people know that Frederic Harrison's father they unconsciously look to see him doing big things on that very account. The present Lord Tennyson has had the same drawback to contend with throughout his public career.

Cases are few and far between wherein a clever son has outstripped or even equalled a clever father, but as Frederic Harrison has the start of his son by some two and forty years it is not too far for the latter to reach the eminence which the older man occupies in modern literature. Charles Darwin, the younger and Benjamin Disraeli were all of them sons of recognised great men, and all succeeded in rising above their fathers' level; and there seems no reason why Mr. Harrison should not have equal luck.

THE V.R.C. FETE POST-
PONED.

We are informed that the aquatic fete announced to take place at the V.R.C. to-night, has been postponed indefinitely.

The Mutiny of Convicts at Kirin. According to a telegram from Kirin 210 convicts, 70 warders and prison officials and 20 policemen and soldiers were killed during the fighting which followed the mutiny in the prison there. Of the prisoners who were recaptured 120 were summarily shot as being responsible for the outbreak. The bodies of the dead remain unburied, and with the ruined buildings, present a most terrible scene. Order is said to have been quite restored.

DAY BY DAY.

AND OFTENTIMES, EXCUSING OF
A FAULT,
BOTH MAKE THE FAULT THE
WORSE BY THE EXCUSE.—King
John.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80;
heavy rain.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75;
heavy rain.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 46 published.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Due per s.s. Saturday.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Cheman to-morrow.
American Mail.—Due per s.s. Aki Maru to-morrow.
Australian Mail.—Closed to-day per s.s. Alderham at 3 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day per s.s. Sardinia at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Canton Insurances. — \$300, buyers.
Douglas's. — \$68, buyers.
Indo. (Combined) \$146 a. Indo. (Deferred) 90 a.
Chinas. Preferred 55 a.
Hongkong C. and M. S. S. \$22, sellers.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ld. — \$75, buyers.

Shanghai Cottons in Shai-Ts. 103, buyers.
China, Borneo. — \$11, sellers.
Electric. — \$42, buyers.
W. Powells' — \$61, sales.
Green Islands. — \$8.20, buyers.
Union Waterboats. — \$18, sellers.
Shanghai Docks \$62, buyers.
Kung Yik-Ts. 161, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 7/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 33rd anniversary of the Battle of Kassassin.

Remanded.
At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was remanded on a charge of stealing packing cases from Wellington Barracks. It was stated that boxes had been missed for some time.

Auditor's Name Removed from Register.

With reference to Government Notification No. 122 of 1914, it is notified the name of Carl Frieschen who is a German subject has been removed from the list of authorized auditors.

After a Year's Service.
A Chinese, said to have been employed at the Naval Yard for 21 years, was sentenced to seven days hard labour at the Police Court, this morning, for stealing five pieces of carvings.

The Emperor of Japan's Birthday.

The Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong informs us that he will not hold his reception on August, 31 on the occasion of H.M. the Emperor of Japan's birthday, as his official birthday was set on October 31.

"Clever" Trick that Failed.

A Chinese, employed by the Sun Company, was sentenced to four months imprisonment for embezzlement of \$2 at the Police Court, this morning. He obtained \$2 by passing a false pass to a purchaser, putting the money into his pocket. On being searched \$70 was found in his possession.

British Goods on Austrian Ships.

It is notified for information that the Italian Government has announced that applications by British subjects interested in goods on board Austrian ships in Italian ports whether European or Overseas should be made to the Minister of Marine and supported by documentary evidence of ownership.

Victoria Theatre.

People who want a good laugh should pay a visit to the Victoria Theatre while "Wifles' Mascot Umbrella" is being shown. This is a three-part film, brimful of jollity from end to end, showing the world-famous comedian at his funniest. The new Victoria programme has also two splendid sets of war pictures, another set of Sherlock Holmes pictures, and some excellent minor comics.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE GERMAN SUBMARINES.

Odds and Ends.

If the value of telegrams is to be gauged by means of a two-foot rule, then Reuter has done us well this morning. Those unreasonable folk, however, who want definite facts may feel that there is more puff-paste than square meal about the overnight wires. It is true that we have four double columns of "Earlier Telegrams" to offer to our readers, but the statement of actual progress, minus Daily Mail trimmings, would comfortably boil down to a couple of hundred words. Of course one is sorry to know that one of the Rothschilds has been wounded, but one feels just as sorry in the case of Bill Brown, private, late of Whitechapel, whose name is not mentioned. Nor do we wish to question the very real value of the amplification of the Suva Bay news, though some of the veils of smoke and the heart-quaking roars of the shells might have been judiciously pruned away.

Actual News.

In point of the real stuff all we have is that Russia is said to be getting over her munition difficulties, that the Germans claim the occupation of Brest Litovsk, that Austro-German troops are massing on the Danube with an eye to Servia, that Germany is again trying to bluff Bulgaria, that the Italians have made another useful little capture, that the French have accomplished some more successful air-raids, that Germany and America both stand to be very anxious to kiss and be friends, and the (as many of us long ago assumed) Admiralty has been keeping its own counsel on the subject of the number of enemy submarines sunk. This latter is a decision which will certainly be applauded. The common sense of the man in the street must have told him all along that the comparatively trifling sinkings of merchant vessels was a sufficient indication that our navy was very much awake, and that, considering the large fleet of submarines with which Germany began, far more must have been sunk than the civilian world had any notion of.

The Arabic.

The Washington Government does not approve of Mr. Roosevelt's plain speaking and is doing its best to snub him. Of course the wisdom of violent pro-war speeches in the United States—particularly by as influential a man as the ex-President—is at least debatable, albeit outsiders naturally feel that it is high time that somebody went out of his way to tell the American Government some useful truths. When the first outbursts of Transpacific wrath at the Arabic affair came, there were people who thought that President Wilson and his colleagues would, for the sake of the dignity of their country, decline to ask for any more explanations from Germany. But now the old enmity between them and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg seems to be beginning again, and they are imploring him (as they implored him in the case of the Lusitania) to say that Germany did not do what they know perfectly well she did do. However, it is their affair.

East and West.

The Kaiser, having taken a few minutes to spare from his mad working, preaching and praying, has sent another telegram—this time to his Troops on the Western front, congratulating them on holding fast and enabling the Eastern force "to penetrate deeply into Russia." That man would rather tell a lie than the truth any time. Two former telegrams of his announced the final and absolute cripplism of Russia (lars should have a good memory) and now a third speaks of the capture of places within a few miles of Warsaw, or of the Baltic as the case may be, as penetrating deeply into a country whose breadth in Europe alone is somewhere about fifteen hundred miles. The "penetration," then, is about as true as the suggestion that the enemy on the West is holding fairly well employed, and the net results for the month of July are highly satisfactory.

Progress at Raub.

August 26.—"The Brisbane directors of the Raub Mining Company have wired that the

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August, 28, 1890.)

The Dollar.

August 28.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/8." "What is the Kaiser's Little Game?"

August 28.—"The Emperor of Germany has expressed his intention of "decorating" the British Premier with the order of the Black Eagle. He was also, with unexampled liberality, intimated that he will present Lord Salisbury with his august portrait. We trust his Lordship will fully appreciate this concession on the part of the chief of the Hohenzollerns. But what is the Kaiser's little game?"

[It would appear that even twenty-five years ago William was wont to have a little game on hand.]

The German Flag.

August 23.—"A correspondent inquires if Sir Robert Hart authorises the German gentleman who is at the head of the Chinese Customs at Whampoa to fly his national flag, instead of the regulation yellow dragon? We give it up."

[Quite interesting in view of recent happenings on Shamen.]

So Dashed Select.

August 23.—"The Hon. Ober-Chadwick, C.M.G., the Master of Cinquips and Fads, is going home. He promised to do so, at a "b'nquet" given to him in the Hongkong Club on Thursday night.

We regret that we were unable to record all the eloquence of the Hon. Mr. A. P. MacEwen, or the Hon. Acting Governor, or of the scientific gent. who occupied the place of honour, but the fact is the whole thing was so dashed select that only one locally representative of the Press could be admitted."

The Drains Man.

August 25.—"Obadiah, C. M. G., having taken flight to another and a better portion of this wicked world, Cooper, the "drains man" as the Rajah sarcastically styled this mischievous official, has been placed in charge of the Water and Drainage Department, as Resident Engineer, and he hangs out officially at Beaconsfield Arcade.

If Mr. Cooper desires to have some practical experience in the Hongkong drainage system, how it is done, and how it isn't, he had better favour us with a call at an early date. Chadwick didn't come. He was either afraid, or, after the general lopsplitting he was treated to by the local swilldom, thought himself too near the angels to give any consideration to the fever-dealing drains of Pedder's Hill."

[In those days the office of the Telegraph was on Pedder's Hill.]

The Hongkong and Whampoa Company, Limited.

August 25.—"The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held this afternoon.—Mr. W. H. Forbes presided, and the Hon. Mr. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. J. E. Davies, E. L. Woodin, H. Hoppius, L. Poesnecker, S. E. Michelson, F. Dowdell (directors) Messrs. F. T. P. Foster, H. Crawford, J. E. C. da Costa, G. Murray Bain, J. C. dos Remedios, and D. Gillies (general manager) were present. The Chairman said:—

Your Directors trust it may be considered satisfactory, and that it may be possible to maintain the dividend now declared, as they cannot recommend a higher one until the Company is out of debt. It may interest you to learn that your Directors tried a short time ago to negotiate a loan at a low rate of interest, on account of the New Docks, with the Lords of Admiralty—but this application has been refused. You will, however, be pleased to hear that we expect shortly to be able to pay off \$100,000 of the loan made with the Hongkong Land Investment Company, reducing it to \$400,000. The prospects for the current half year have begun favourably, the Docks being fairly well employed, and the net results for the month of July are highly satisfactory."

Our Legislative Council.

August 28.—"The approaching election of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, vice Mr. A. P. MacEwen, who will leave for England within the next few days, has aroused but little excitement in the Colony. The retiring legislator represents the interests of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and his successor will be elected by the three or four dozen specially favoured citizens who constitute

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

SERVIA'S REPLY.

August 26, 4.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome it is reported that the Servian Minister has handed to M. Sonnino, Servia's reply to the proposals of the Entente Powers.

COMMANDER BIGSWORTH'S FEAT.

August 26, 8.35 p.m.
The Admiralty adds that Commander Bigsworth dropped bombs on the submarine, which was observed to be completely wrecked. It sank off Ostend.

Important though the losses of German submarines have been, it is not the practice of the Admiralty to report these in cases where the enemy has no other source of information, as to the time and place at which these occurred, but Commander Bigsworth's brilliant feat was performed in the immediate neighbourhood of a coast occupied by the enemy, and the position of the submarine had been located by a German destroyer.

GERMANY'S CONDESCENSION.

August 27, 11.15 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Washington Count Bernstorff has informed Mr. Lansing that the commanders of German submarines had been ordered not to attack merchantmen without warning. Officials are optimistic, and it is understood that Germany will announce the suspension of warfare on passenger vessels.

THE FRENCH.

PREMIER'S CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

August 27, 12.30 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that the Chamber was packed and the Government secured a tremendous triumph, obtaining what was equivalent to a vote of confidence by 593 to 1. The vote was preceded by an impassioned speech by the Premier M. Viviani, emphasising that there was no division among Frenchmen only divergences of opinion which was the essence of Parliamentary Government. There could be no question of peace until Belgium was free and Alsace-Lorraine had been regained.

MORE AVIATION SUCCESS.

August 27, 2.55 a.m.
A Paris communiqué states that there has been a lively cannoneade north of Arras, particularly at Souchez and also in the valley of the Aisne and north of Soissons. The Germans violently bombarded Rheims, and the French effectively replied. Grenades fighting continued in Argonne. Our aeroplanes bombed and an aviation park in Argonne, at Artois, and elsewhere, where a squadron of 60 British, French and Belgian aeroplanes bombed the forest of South Oise, causing several fires. French aeroplanes dropped 127 bombs on the station of Noyon on the night of the 25th.

M. VIVIANI'S EPOCH-MAKING SPEECH.

August 27, 5.15 a.m.
A vote of the French Chamber proves the futility of the agitation of a small section of the Radical and Socialist Deputies against the Government, which never was really serious, but exaggerated importance was attached to it, owing to the unscrupulous methods of dissatisfied politicians. The Government, however, was sure of the support of the vast majority of the country. The Chamber took a strong line and refused to be budged.

M. Viviani, in an epoch-making speech, courageously admitted that, where some branches of the War Department had achieved great efforts, mistakes had been made in others, but they had already been remedied. "Let us banish discouraging pessimism (thunderous applause). For forty-five years the Republic has supported the weight of a horrible wound, and it is false to say that the Government was not prepared for military defence. There was no division among Frenchmen, and there could only be one if anybody suggested premature peace." All references to General Joffre and the army were received with tempestuous applause.

M. Viviani received an ovation.

August 27, 5.15 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Washington Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt's anti-German speeches have aroused the displeasure of the Government. The Secretary for War has telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief deprecating that Mr. Roosevelt should be allowed to address citizens and the soldiers in camp, and directing that nothing similar be permitted in future.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

August 27, 5.15 a.m.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, accompanied by Mr. Dunlop Smith, was present at a memorial service held at St. Luke's Church, Redcliffe Square, Kensington, for the officers of the 14th Sikhs who had fallen in the war.

THE PIRATES' WEEKLY BAG.

August 27, 2.55 a.m.

It is officially announced that 19 merchantmen were sunk during the week ending the 25th inst., in which period there were 1,369 arrivals and departures.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S LETTER.

August 27, 7.10 a.m.

Sir Edward Grey's letter has made the best impression on the Allies and neutrals.

Arrangements have been made for the transfer of the Woolwich Arsenal to the control of the Ministry of Munitions.

ANOTHER KAISER TELEGRAM.

August 27, 7.10 a.m.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to the Germans on the Western front congratulating them on holding fast and enabling the Eastern force to penetrate deeply into Russia.

ACCOUNTING FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES.

EFFECTIVE BRITISH METHODS.

The Enemy "Hopelessly Embarrassed."

SPECIAL ARTICLE.

[A correspondent writing to us from Home on the anti-submarine measures which are being taken by the British Admiralty makes some interesting comments, in the article given below, which confirm the opinion expressed some months ago in our "Notes on the Crisis" that secret methods are being successfully employed for dealing with Germany's campaign of piracy. The article is one which we feel sure will be perused with deep interest by Telegraph readers.]

It may or may not be known in Hongkong, says our correspondent, that the British naval authorities have for many months past been taking effective measures for dealing with the German submarine menace. The fact, however, is certainly well known here in England, though little that sheds light on it is made public. It is common talk at many of our seaports that considerable numbers of the enemy's submarines have been sunk and that a lesser number has actually been captured and added to our own Fleet. But what is not known is the manner in which the shrinkage of German under-water craft has been brought about, neither has the Admiralty seen fit to announce the number of submarines put out of action so far as the enemy is concerned. A policy of strict secrecy is being followed in this matter and maybe the full tale, in this as in other aspects of the war, will only be told when either peace is in sight or the struggle actually ended.

If we take a long view of the activities of the German submarines it will at once be admitted that the plans of Admiral von Tirpitz have lamentably failed. For the week ending July 24, the pirates failed to claim a solitary British merchantman, and in the twenty-two weeks that had then passed from the commencement of the so-called "blockade," the average loss worked out at a mere four vessels a week. We know that since the war began, the German admiralty has added very many submarines to the previously existing fleet of thirty-nine vessels, and it is a fairly safe deduction that the relatively small number of victims claimed by the enemy has a direct connection with the operations taken by our own admiralty to combat the menace to our shipping. In fact, it is certain that the enemy losses in submarines have been very much greater than the Germans have admitted or that our Admiralty has announced. Mr. J. L. Garvin had some pointed observations on this question in the last issue of the *Observer*. After remarking that we are launching "new tonnage far faster than the enemy," he is sinking the old (and thus have "at this time, last year, he says) "We know that of the submarines sent from German ports, a considerable number will never return. How many have been sunk or captured, or how the thing has been done, no outsider can tell for certain." He then goes on to ask why the censorship should conceal from the nation certain encouraging things in this connection, "which every German knows and deplores," and shows that a prominent German paper recently dwelt upon "the range, strength and ingenuity of certain hopelessly embarrassing measures" employed by our Admiralty in coping with the submarine evil. Mr. Garvin winds up these comments with these characteristic words:—"The Admiralty knows well what we mean. The enemy knows. Is it not high time that the British public should know?"

One could quote numerous observations from the Press and platform to support the statement that we are doing much—very much—in this sphere of war operations, such, for example, as the remark of a Coroner the other day at an inquest on the body of

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TELEGRAMS

THE SOUTH WALES MINERS.

DECIDE TO CONTINUE WORK.

Router's Service To The "Telegraph."

London Received August 27.

The men of the naval collieries at Penygraig have decided to continue work pending a meeting of all the employees of the Cambrian combine.

ANGRY.

London Received August 28.
The South Wales miners are angry because the Government has refused to receive the men's deputation. Nearly 10,000 struck work to-day and it is feared that the trouble will spread.

SIR ALFRED MOND.

London Received August 28.
Sir Alfred Mond has resigned the directorship of the *Westminster Gazette* and has disposed of his shares in the *English Review*. Mr. Austin Harrison editor of the *English Review* has become the principal shareholder of the latter. The evening papers point out that Sir Alfred Mond has recently become a convert to the National Service movement.

BRIGANDAGE IN PERSIA.

London Received August 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd telegrams from Teheran state local bands of brigands have been attacking the gendarmerie, who lost two guns and some munitions at Barnjird. A Swedish officer barely escaped with his life.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

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Subject to Audit, the general managers of the Douglas Steamship Company Limited have declared a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent per annum for the year ended June 30 1915, and write off £53,000 for depreciation of the Company's steamers.

one of the men, seamen murdered by the German pirates—that "it was a satisfaction to know that the navy were making the number of German submarines less every day." But enough has been written to show how well prepared our Navy has been to deal with the situation and how formidable an efficiency we will be on the seas. We may not for the moment know "how the thing is done." But that it is being done there need be no shadow of doubt. And that, at any rate, is cause for much cheer and comfort.

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10.00 p.m. Faishan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tango Maru Capt. Takanaga	T. 10,000 { FRIDAY, 3rd Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura	T. 8,000 { MONDAY, 6th Sept.

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CEBU & ILOILO..... Taming..... 31st Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI..... Yingchow..... 31st Aug. at 4 p.m.

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SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Leksang	Tues., 31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & Tientsin	Chipshing	Wed., 1st Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Chrysang	Fri., 3rd Sept. at noon
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 6 a.m.
MANILA	Yiensang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
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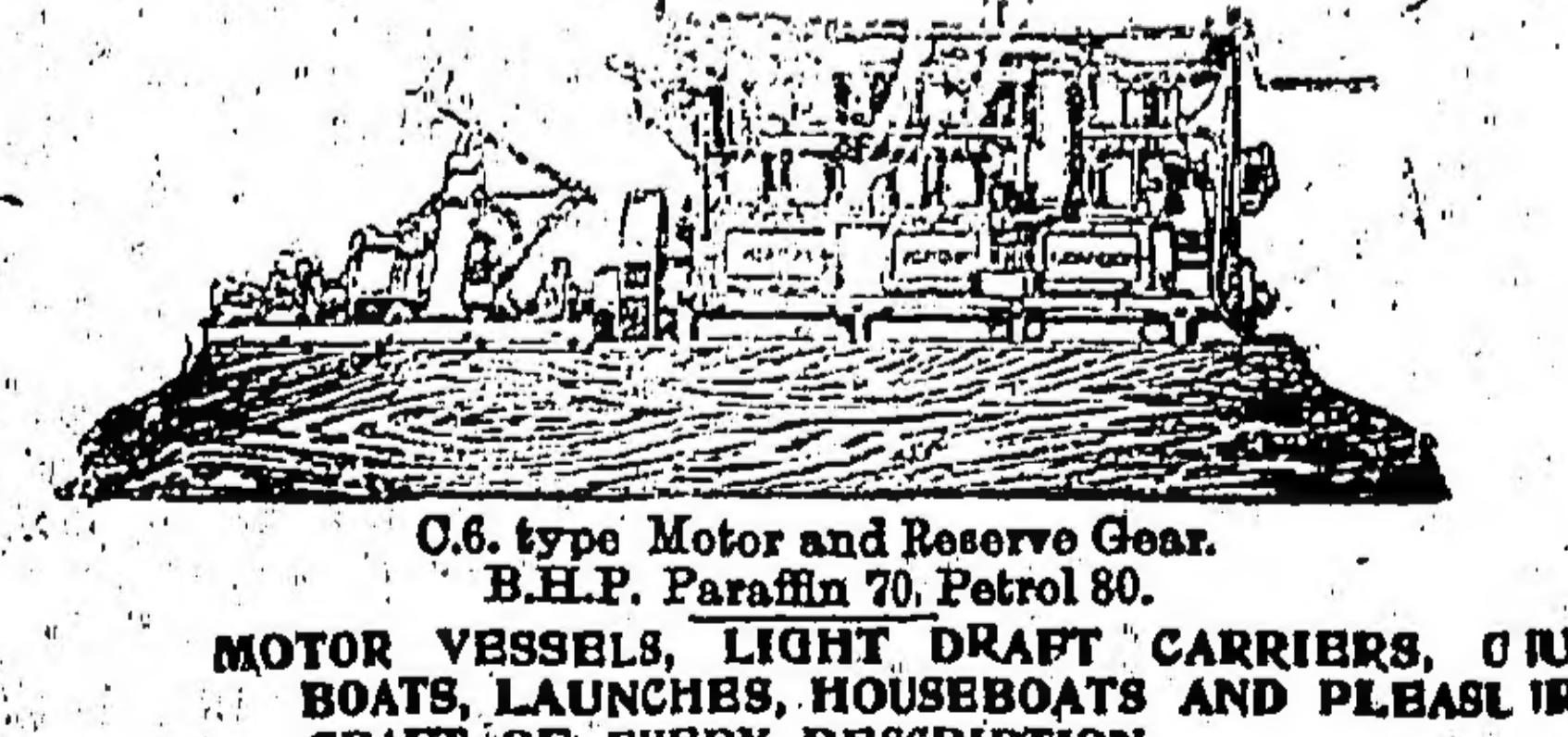
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M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call.	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.
London	Bloemfontein	B. L. L.	22, Sept.

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Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
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Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
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Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	38, Aug.
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Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

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Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	31, Aug.
Tamsui, K'lung via S'tow & Amoy	Katjo M.	O. S. K.	31, Aug.
S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Duners	D. S. Co.	31, Aug.
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Manila	Yuenssang	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Java	T'jikini	J. C. J. L.	1, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	T'jimaneh	J. C. J. L.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	R'goon M.	M. N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Paul Lecat	M. M.	6, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikkou M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	18, Sept.
Shanghai	T'jipanas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	T'itareom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	T'jibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sails from Hongkong on Thursday, September 30, at 1 p.m.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA will sail from Yokohama on Friday August 30, via Manila for Hongkong.

The mail has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. AKI MARU due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th August.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday the 31st August, at noon for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Austral in Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Zamboanga for Hongkong via Manila on the 24th inst., and is expected to arrive on or about the 31st instant.

The O. & A. Line s.s. SALAMIS sailed from Mauritius on the 14th inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 1st Sept.

The A. & O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippines on 10th inst., and is expected to arrive on or about 31st instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Pingsuey, Br. s.s. 2,594, 13th inst.—Singapore, 9th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Fukui/Mar. Jan. s.s. 3,087, H. Chikakl, 18th inst.—Moji 12th inst. Coal—M. B. & S.

Agapenor, Br. s.s. 2,953, 18th instant—Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Nancy Mar. Jap. s.s. 1,928, 19th inst.—Wakamatsu, 13th inst. Coal—M. B. & S.

Artemis, Dut. s.s. 2,312, F. Reedekor, 10th inst.—Hankow, 13th inst. Ballast—A. P. & Co.

Halching, Br. s.s. 1,677, J. S. Thompson, 22nd Aug.—Foochow, 16th Aug. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Foobing, Br. s.s. 1,423, Hay, 23rd Aug.—Kohscheng, 13th Aug. Rice—M. B. & S.

Dunera, Br. s.s. 3,403, A. Munro, 24th inst.—Calcutta, 7th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Madawishi, Br. s.s. 2,262, A. MacLean, 24th Aug.—Manila, 21st Aug.

Halyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 25th Aug.—Saigon, 20th Aug. Rice—Chinese.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, W. G. G. Leask, 24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst. Gen.—M. & Co.

China, Am. s.s. 3,186, H. Thompson, 25th Aug.—San Francisco Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Laiwang, Br. s.s. 2,224, Mooney, 25th Aug.—Singapore, 20th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chipshing, Br. s.s. 1,190, H. Y. Walther, 24th Aug.—Tientsin, 18th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Aldenham, Br. s.s. 2,367, G. L. Smith, 26th Aug.—Kobe, 21st Aug. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Tean, Br. s.s. 1,333, Trowbridge, 27th Aug.—Manila, 24th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915.

THE KEY OF THE WAR.

THE CROWNING STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

"The Spirit that Fired Moscow."

'THE ALLIES' WATCHWORDS:

"Constantinople First."

Germany's plans, in their full extent, are now displayed with more clearness than at any previous moment. The chief enemy is opening at last the grand attempt not merely to sweep across the whole theatre in Eastern Europe, but to envelope and destroy the main part of the Tsar's armies, so as to open a path to Turkey and Asia. This, and this alone—the Dardanelles operations being the other side of the same medal—in the main fact of the land-war, and we must see that we grasp it firmly. To steady judgment and to keep an even mind during the critical period ahead, when the jumpers and shakers of the agony-Press may easily rush into more panic-stricken orgies—if they are allowed, perhaps a notable qualification—our readers will do well to take their bearings. To-day we will subordinate pure narrative and try to give a plain account of the general situation of the war.

I.—On With the Work.

First let us state some considerations of time. The next few months, and even the next few weeks, may quite possibly be remembered as the most important phase of this Armageddon that lasts not days, but years. The measure of the Allies' success at the end, and, above all, the subsequent position which this Empire is to hold in the world will be determined absolutely by the measure of Britain's organising exertions both with regard to material and men between now and the end of autumn. We have a second chance, and a good one; we shall never have a third. That is now gravely understood by every Minister in the Cabinet, whose members will put away squabbling, hesitation and red tape to get forward unmistakably with the job wherein depends our all in all. They must be capable to the utmost of "swift competence in emergency." They must, and we believe they do, realise that the drag must be taken off the machine, that the most vigorous spirits—we all know who they are—must be thoroughly supported, and that nothing in the world can be so perilous to us as half-measures and delay.

As it stands urgently with us favoured by all the resources of the open sea, and by an unprecedented range and variety of striking-power, to urgently and more so does it stand with our chief enemy, Germany's hopes of a successful issue, and let us frankly recognise that they are high, are entirely staked upon the events of the next three months. She knows it. She knows that if she fails in that period to force a grand decision against Russia and the Balkans, she must begin to admit even to herself—long and desperately as she would in any case struggle for terms—that she has no chance of ultimate victory. That chance, as Berlin believes, being still there, Germany is now opening her supreme effort, and we had better prepare our minds for the character of the drama now to be played. It will be for ever

memorable in a more conspicuous sense than can be applied to most other main transactions of the great war.

When we say that the present Eastern campaign, with its immense concerted operations stretching over a thousand miles of front, is Germany's supreme effort we mean to use that often-abused epithet in its strict sense, and we have long said that Germany's supreme effort when it came would stagger imagination. Russia's task is one of gigantic difficulty, and we shall see how the Grand Duke, his masterly lieutenants and the aroused Russian nation are likely to cope with it. They know that if they get through the next month in fair safety they will be afterwards invulnerable, sure to return conquering and to conquer. Language cannot heighten the size of those issues, no words can rise to them.

II.—A Contrast.

To complete our broad view of the situation we must enforce an extraordinary contrast. On the East, the free war of manœuvres is now moving upon a breadth never conceived by Napoleon in his most daring dreams; between the middle Baltic and the rivers flowing down to the Black Sea the rival armies with their millions of men describe curves which from tip to tip spread well over half a continent. As against the war of manœuvres in the East, the trench-fare in the West is a more solid deadlock than ever. Are the Allies in the West, there to be contained? and immobilised while Germany with the main bulk of the forces of the Central Empires pursues her plans with formidable energy in the East? Obviously not. They know that they must conquer in the East before they can win in the West.

We can follow the military consequences of that maxim without going into undesirable detail.

Italy's adhesion, the refitting of the Serbian army, and the operations against the Dardanelles have given the Allies, as we have repeatedly explained, the strong and invaluable beginnings of a southern or middle front. Upon the measure of imagination and decision which the concerted plans and efforts of the Allies may show in that direction great things indeed will depend. The more excitable newspapers which bother us with rumours about German reinforcements and guns passing through Belgium are the dupes of German desires and agencies. When the enemy elaborately advertises a plan it is usually because they intend to do something quite different. Not in the West is, for the moment, the principal theatre, though sooner or later it will again become so. For the present we must keep our eyes fixed firmly on the East and consider all its possibilities from Riga to Constantinople.

III.—To Astonish the World."

We have now to explain more fully the scope and audacity of the new German plans and the measures by which they may be met.

It is certain that the scheme for enveloping and destroying the Grand Duke's central armies now thrust forward in a salient between East Prussia and Galicia has been long matured. Happily it is equally certain that the Grand Duke long since penetrated the mind of his antagonists fore-saw the new possibilities and will not be taken by surprise. Our readers will grasp the problem better if they put out of their minds for the moment the very broad and significant movements on the wings in the Baltic Provinces and along the Dniester. With these movements we shall deal presently, but in the first case, we must be very clear about the central position.

There we have now to deal with two phalanxes instead of one and to study their reciprocal action. For the present the leading role has passed again to Hindenburg and away from Mackensen, whose part, however, is still almost equally important. The German reports fondly assure us that their old Marshal Vorwärts, so far from being in disgrace, has been employed in organising a movement which will astonish the world and finish the war. That is a large order, but the conception however "colossal," to use the enemy's favourite word, is quite in accordance with German temperament. The execution against a leader like the Grand Duke and an Empire like Russia is likely to prove a very different matter.

We must first follow the fortunes of Mackensen and the Archduke Ferdinand at the head of the original phalanx. The heavy defeat inflicted on it near Krasnik stopped its advance more than a week ago, and no further progress has been made. Though it is the dry season, Mackensen has found himself in a horrible country, and the difficulties of bringing up supplies through so broken a country so many miles from any railhead and with the few roads almost hopelessly ruined, must have proved worse, the longer the effort and the traffic were continued. It is an awkward plight in any case, and in this section between the Vistula and the Bug south of the Lublin-Cholm railway the operations seemed for the time to have solidified into trench warfare. The Russians handled their problem with sound ability. Instead of pursuing their enemy too far, they stood and fortified themselves still more heavily on the fortified positions which had already served them so well. The enemy, in their turn, made no further attempt to push on and carry the Lublin-Cholm railway by direct attack. Instead of countering more bloody repulses in that direction, Mackensen and the Archduke "sat down," in the old phrase, and in their turn entrenched themselves all across the region between the two rivers.

But all this meant a pause for reorganisation in various quarters. It implied no abandonment of former plans, but the development in connection with them of still larger movements. On the left of the Vistula the Germans were entrenched, as for months past, on the Bzura, the Rawka and the Pilica, and General Vorwärts in the Radom district was linked up with Mackensen and the Austrian Archduke on the other side of the river. But all these together had yet failed to secure any main object. The Grand Duke still held the great Polish salient, with all the railways required to feed his interior lines. Against attacks from the South and West only he might prove stronger than ever, and in any case the darling hope of cutting off the retreat of some of the Russian armies would be in vain. It was time to play the trump card and to attack the Allies in their central salient from a third side as well, the north.

IV.—Hindenburg and the New Phalanx.

On Monday the German hosts, based on the dense railway system of East Prussia, took the offensive. The Grand Duke thus

is composed, as we shall see, of various armies, probably under the chief direction of Marshal Hindenburg. The bulk of these forces operating against what is called the Narew front are bearing straight by the Mlava (or Czieschanow) and the Prasnysh roads upon Warsaw and its great neighbouring fortress, Novo Georgievsk. The columns bearing down in this direction, where the country at this season is most practicable, are under the immediate command of General von Buelow with at least 150,000 men. Next to him, General von Eichhorn, with perhaps another 120,000 men, is attacking on the line Lomza, Ossovietz and Salki, and employs a powerful artillery. In front of Eichhorn's command the river, marshes, swamps and forests of the Narew and the Bobr guarding down on the northernmost faces of the Grand Duke's central salient, have hitherto proved impassable and impregnable. But if Buelow could, in the first instance, succeed nearer Warsaw he might turn the main Narew front and open a way at last for Eichhorn to reach the railway junction of Bielostok, even more important in the northern part of the Vistula-Bug region than are the Lublin-junctions in the south of it.

Then both these commanders—Buelow and Eichhorn—would unite their forces into a northern phalanx bearing down on the country behind Brest Litovsk from the north, while Mackensen's southern phalanx resumed its advance on the same objective from the south. This is undoubtedly the plan. The two phalanxes are now trying to close like pincers upon the neck of the salient, and to cut it so rapidly and deeply from two sides as to cut off the retreat of a large part of the forces with which the Grand Duke has been stubbornly holding the entire region projecting over the Middle Vistula to Warsaw, and backed by the line of the Bug with its fortress of Brest Litovsk, which is the real military and strategical key of the whole of Poland.

The latest news shows that the salient is now being fiercely attacked on three sides simultaneously. On the south Mackensen is stirring again in the Grodno and Grutskof neighbourhoods towards Cholm, and is at the same time trying to seize the passage of the Bug at Sokal. From the north the Germans, in heavy force, have advanced beyond the crossroads at Prasnysh and Czieschanow, and are using every effort to drive further downward. Even if the Grand Duke again eludes any attempt to envelop his central armies thus menaced from three sides, this is, of course, the best way of trying to dislodge him altogether from Warsaw and the Middle Vistula, to drive him clean out of the Polish salient altogether, to force him into the depths of Russia proper beyond the Bug and to divide his armies by the Prripet marshes into two parts. All this would then be the preliminary to a Napoleonic attempt in the direction of Kieff, the Black Sea and Turkey. On paper the situation is such as must tempt the Germans to indulge wild dreams.

V.—The Grand Duke's Vast Task.

But the Grand Duke is there. His armies are there still intact and powerful and along the thousand miles of front. The spirit of Russia is there. Let us now see how the Germans are likely to be met. The Grand Duke is operating on interior lines backed by the best system of railways on which he has yet been based. Behind him are still four main lines communicating with the interior of Russia. Three of these lines are double-tracked. What is more in the heart of the salient, the famous Polish quadrilateral? Warsaw-Lwaw-Grodno-Brest Litovsk-Bielostok, the main lines are connected by the cross-sections leading to the Russians elsewhere. The Grand Duke thus

possesses all desirable facilities for supply, reinforcement of threatened points, rapid redistribution, and, if necessary, for retreat. The heads of the German phalanxes seeking to sever the neck of the salient from opposite directions are still two hundred miles apart, and are making only slow progress against the successive fortified positions which the Russians everywhere oppose to the

enemies across which no sufficient hostile force might be able to strike. The Russians have considered the contingency that this extreme adventure, vast and hazardous as it may seem at first sight, may form part of Germany's supreme effort.

VI.—What Russian Resolve.

We must now show why we think the supreme effort will prove, after a tremendous contest, to be a supreme failure. First,

with the Grand Duke's whole record warrants us in thinking that if he cannot hold the Warsaw salient—but he may—he will evacuate it in time and draw off his armies once more in solid fighting order before his lines of retreat are cut by the Hindenburg and Mackensen pincers. Next, all accounts agree that the Russian army is in

formidable array and splendid heart at all points. Thirdly, the supply of munitions is increasing every week, and we are told that the Tsar's generalissimo is already able to arm large bodies of fresh reserves far better adapted than Germans and Austrians to the conditions of fighting on Russian and Polish soil. Finally, we have out the sober truth respecting previously unimagined possibilities of Russian resistance.

VII.—The Western Powers.

In our two next summaries closing our record of the first of the great war, there will

be all the work that can be done in any emergency behind lines. We hold, then, that if an emergency arose, not only a but population with stock crops would be withdrawn the interior, and that this determination to lay waste as the advanced would in the last ruin the invader. The Russians could retreat for months, strengthening instead of weak as they went backwards, they could turn with crusade strength when the enemy furthest from his bases. What then? We need not answer the question. We have out the sober truth respecting previously unimagined possibilities of Russian resistance.

VIII.—The Western Powers.

In our two next summaries closing our record of the first of the great war, there will be plenty of opportunity to reposition on other fronts. It has been vital to show to-day that the Germans fail in their supreme effort during the next few months, weeks they must fail altogether by land and sea. To them fail in the Eastern the must be at present the project of the Western allies would be idle to deny that the North Sea to the Adriatic direct task of France, Britain, Italy, not forgetting the Bel and Servia, is difficult in circumstances. It will be more manageable in other circumstances which the Allies have

Chatham saw that the fate of hemispheres might be decided by the other. Such thoughts, in the largest and most dangerous of strategy, ought also to be in the minds of all with sea-power behind them said long ago that Belgium Northern France, if the Allies operations were guided by the foresight and vision, might soonest redeemed in the Baltic. In the same way the fate of Constantinople is of even nearer and more vital concern to the Quadruple Alliance and to the British Empire as a whole than is the fate of Olsain. As we said before, the Allies, as things are, must conquer in the East before they can win in the West. We hope that is a last sun clear to all minds which had some difficulty at the outset in grasping the purport of the Dardanelles Expedition and the meaning of the whole Mediterranean situation.

With the local events, from the Yser to the Julian Alps, we shall hardly deal this week. The Crown Prince, with large forces, has attempted a considerable coup in the Argonne, and has again celebrated some trifling advantages in boastful bulletins obviously meant to provoke the French. By another attack the French recaptured the cemetery at Souchez, but the enemy is firmly contained at every point by the counterstrokes of the Allies. President Poincaré, in his brilliant speech for the National Festival last week, proclaimed, with more vibrating energy than ever, that the Republic will fight to the very end. The French, like the British, have in the main confined themselves of late to a policy of wearing down the enemy, to whom this waiting game is sinister and undesirable. It is pretty evident in view of the scale on which the Eastern operations are now developed, that the enemy cannot diffuse his efforts at this of all times, but must concentrate every available man and gun upon the attempt to secure a grand decision against Russia.

(To be Continued.)

Queen Alexandra's Gift to Flower Girls.

Queen Alexandra repeated her last year's distribution of money to the professional flower girls in London, as compensation for any loss they suffered through the sale of artificial roses on Alexandra Day.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915.

COMPANY MEETING.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

Hongkong Hotel Company Limited.

(VERBATIM.)

The half yearly meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited, was held to-day at noon, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar presiding. Those present were: Messrs. Ellis Kadocore (Director), W. Logan, G. T. Lloyd, M. Munuk D. K. Blair, Raymond, G. Dutton, S. D. Somekh, She Po Shan and J. H. Taggart (Acting Secretary).

The Chairman:—It is now being past the hour for which this meeting has been called. I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary read the notice.

The Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman said:

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for severa days, I will, with your permission, take them, together with the Auditors certificate, as read.

On comparing the working account for the six months under review with the corresponding six months of 1914 it will be seen that there is a decrease of \$36,888.07. It must, however, be borne in mind that the half-year ending 30th June 1914 was, I think, a record one, whereas the one just ended is one of the leanest. The decrease in revenue is practically all in Board, and Lodging and is to be accounted for by the War which has almost entirely put an end, for the meantime, to the tourist traffic. Until affairs return to normal, the revenue will not be great, and shareholders must be prepared for lean times until this disastrous war is finished. Every economy that could be reasonably effected in the working of the Hotel without impairing its efficiency has been carried out. It has been necessary to proceed with our usual decorating and painting which has been met out of repairs and renewals A/c to which we propose to place \$5379.77 bringing it up to \$10,000. It would be unwise in your Directors opinion, not to continue such work as if we postponed it, the ultimate cost of keeping the buildings in a proper state of repair would be greater.

We are writing \$10,000 off furniture and fixtures account bringing that down to a safe figure. In the near future, I fear, we shall have to face a heavy expenditure for recarpeting, hence the provision for depreciation. We take over the Hotel Mansions on 1st September, Mr. Humphreys lease expiring then, and we trust to see an improvement in revenue from them. The offices are well let meantime.

The balance of profit and loss account is \$102,184.71 which your directors propose should be distributed as follows:—

To pay a dividend of:—
\$2.50 per share on
20,000 shares for
the half-year ... \$50,000.00
To transfer to repairs
and renewals account ... 6,379.77
To write off furniture
and fixtures account 10,000.00
To write off steam
launch account ... 2,000.00
To carry forward to
new account ... 33,784.94

Total ... \$102,184.71
and I trust you will approve of
same.

I do not think there is anything else in the accounts to which I need specially refer but after the adoption of the report and accounts has been formally proposed and seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any question which shareholders may desire to put.

Mr. Logan:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news, contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 28, 1914.

Big German Armed Liner Sunk.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill announced that H.M.S. Highflyer had sunk the German armed merchantman, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Churchill stated that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was armed with ten four-inch guns. She had been interfering with traffic on the Cape route and was one of the very few German auxiliaries which succeeded in getting to sea. Her survivors were landed before she sank. The Highflyer had one killed and five slightly wounded.

Scrap of Paper.

The detailed report of the British Ambassador in Berlin to Sir Edward Grey, describing the events prior to the capture of relations, has been published.

It may be described as the most remarkable diplomatic document of modern times. On August 4 the Ambassador asked the German Government whether Germany would refrain from violating Belgium, Herr von Jagow, immediately replied "No, since the Germans have already crossed the frontiers." Herr von Jagow explained that Germany was obliged to advance into France by the easiest road, and strike a decisive blow as quickly as possible, since an advance through the line of fortresses to the south would have involved great loss of time.

The chairman:—The report and accounts have been proposed and seconded and are now open for discussion. There being no questions the report and accounts have been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Logan: I will ask you to vote their adoption in the usual manner—for—against—carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of the retiring director, Dr. Noble retires in rotation but offers himself for re-election.

Mr. Lloyd:—I beg to move the re-election of Dr. Noble to the board.

Mr. Dutton:—I beg to second.

The Chairman:—The re-election of Dr. Noble to the board of directors has been proposed by Mr. Lloyd and seconded by Mr. Dutton. Those in favour kindly signal—against—carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of auditors. The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe and H. Percy Smith the latter having been requested by the board to act for Mr. Gourdin, who was indisposed. Messrs. A. R. Lowe and A. O'D. Gourdin offer themselves for election.

Mr. Raymond:—I beg to propose the re-election of Messrs. A. R. Lowe and A. O'D. Gourdin as auditors for the coming half-year at a remuneration of \$300 each.

Mr. Somekh:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Raymond and seconded by Mr. Somekh that Messrs. A. R. Lowe and A. O'D. Gourdin be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$300 each. Those in favour please signify in the usual manner—against—carried unanimously.

That concludes the business gentlemen. Dividend warrants are now ready and can be had on application at the secretary's office. Thank you for your attendance.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

A REQUEST TO COMMUNICATE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. Masters of vessels possessing radio-telegraphic installations are earnestly requested to co-operate in the forewarning and storm-warning work of the Royal Observatory, by communicating meteorological observations made on board, to the station at Cape d'Aguilar with all possible speed.

The data particularly requested are: The ship's name, position, and the time of observation. The reading of the barometer. The reading of the attached thermometer (if the barometer is of the mercurial type.) Wind direction and force (Beaufort scale). State of weather (Beaufort notation.)

During the period May 1st to October 31st, observations made at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. are desired; from November 1st to April 30th the 6 a.m. observations alone. At any time of the year when there is reason to believe that the ship is in the vicinity of a storm centre, the prompt communication of meteorological observations at hourly intervals would be invaluable.

2. These communications should be sent as Master Service messages; no charge will be made by the d'Aguilar station, and none should be registered upon the ship. In return for the information supplied, the Cape d'Aguilar station will, at 1 p.m., communicate to all ships within range weather conditions, the summary of which is issued by the Royal Observatory daily. Should subsequent information warrant any modification of the summary or forecast, such modification will be communicated by the Director of the Royal Observatory to Cape d'Aguilar, and, if of sufficient importance, it will be transmitted to either for the benefit of all shipping within range.

3. Particulars of the position and direction of progress of typhoons, and any meteorological information likely to be of use to shipping generally, will also be furnished to the Cape d'Aguilar station, and communicated to any vessel upon request.

4. It should be understood that all information supplied by the Royal Observatory is the best that can be given with the information at the disposal of the Director, and that the accuracy of such information will inevitably increase with the number of ships regularly telegraphing observations.

5. In order that a comparison between the ship's barometer and the Observatory standard may be made, it is particularly important that a few readings of the ship's barometer be taken in Hongkong harbour, and forwarded to the Observatory whenever possible.

Franked envelopes for the free transmission of this, or any other meteorological communication, may be obtained on application to the Royal Observatory.

LIST OF SHIPS DETAINED

The following list appeared in the London Gazette of the 9th and 10th July, 1915.

Name ... Nationality ... Detained at
Albania ... Swedish ... Glasgow
Catharine ... Norwegian ... Hull
Dafni ... Dutch ... The Downs
Eenthaler ... Greek ... Madras
Gulfos ... Danish ... Kirkwall
Jannina ... Greek ... Gibraltar
Maine ... American ... Madras
Mareu ... Danish ... Kirkwall
Sirius ... Norwegian ... do
Texas ... Swedish ... The Downs

YOUR HELP IS ASKED.

A MOTOR AMBULANCE FROM HONGKONG.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE COLONY.

It has been suggested that Motor Ambulance should be given by the women of Hongkong for use at the Front.

Lady May will be very glad to receive subscriptions from 50 cents to \$10.00 for this purpose. The cost of a Motor Ambulance is \$500 complete (about \$5,500-00).

If the sum can be raised quickly, the money can be cabled home and the Motor Ambulance could be put into use almost immediately. "He gives twice who gives quickly."

Subscriptions may also be sent to the following ladies: Mrs. Kemp—3, Gomer Villas, Kowloon, and Mrs. Slabb—117, the Peak.

We would earnestly draw the attention of our readers to the above suggestion. Hongkong has certainly been most generous at all times in helping on any movement that will lighten the load of the Government at home in its gigantic task of dealing with the expenses of the war. And—as we cannot too frequently bear in mind—it is right that Hongkong should do this. Our Colony has felt little or nothing of the terrible stress, anxiety and shortness of means occasioned by the camp.

Readers who are better—and not worse—off by reason of the war. Seeing how smooth and snug our path has been, while people at home have been living in terror of air-raids and other abominations, it is not unnatural that we should be asked to give more readily than others who are doing or suffering in Europe.

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There are many of us whose other monetary calls make large contributions a matter of sheer impossibility; but it will be seen that the promoters of the present scheme are not asking for big sums; they are asking for any thing from fifty cents to ten dollars. If 5,500 women in the Colony would each send a dollar, the business would be settled out of hand and if 1,100 would each send a five dollar bill, the result would be just as a satisfactory.

The Government is doing all it can to meet the expenditure of the war and to provide everything necessary to a speedy victory as to the comfort of the troops. But it is "up to" Hongkong to help it to do more—especially as the subscriptions now asked for are for a work of mercy.

Nominally it is the ladies of Hongkong who are invited to subscribe, but there is no clause prohibiting them from asking their men folk to assist. There is no just cause or impediment why the sum may not be raised within the next few days and we hope this may be the case. The women of Hongkong have shown already how generous they can be in sending clothes and comforts to the troops and the Belgian refugees. Will they not make just one more little effort?

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRAVELLERS THROUGH RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. Setna in their fortnightly Report (from 12th August to 26th August, 1915) state:—

Bengal Opium: No sales are reported in the market. Clearances nil. Unsold stock: 57 chests of Patna New, 369 chests of Patna Old, 105 chests of Benares New, and 113 chests of Benares Old, in all about 644 chests.

The Embassies, Legations and Consulates of Russia will observe the following rules in giving the visa to foreign subjects going to Russia:—

1. Passports must be supplied with photographs of the persons therein described of more than nine years of age, which must be certified by the authorities issuing such passports.

2. Passports must contain a declaration by the bearer, certified by the same authorities, as to his age and nationality. The bearer must state if he has belonged to that nationality from birth or if he has acquired it by naturalization, in the latter case he must declare the date of his naturalization and also to what nationality he belonged before naturalization.

3. Subscriptions may also be sent to the following ladies: Mrs. Kemp—3, Gomer Villas, Kowloon, and Mrs. Slabb—117, the Peak.

We would earnestly draw the attention of our readers to the above suggestion. Hongkong has certainly been most generous at all times in helping on any movement that will lighten the load of the Government at home in its gigantic task of dealing with the expenses of the war. And—as we cannot too frequently bear in mind—it is right that Hongkong should do this. Our Colony has

felt little or nothing of the terrible stress, anxiety and shortness of means occasioned by the camp.

Readers who are better—and not worse—off by reason of the war. Seeing how smooth and snug our path has been, while people at home have been living in terror of air-raids and other abominations, it is not unnatural that we should be asked to give more readily than others who are doing or suffering in Europe.

There are many of us whose other monetary calls make large contributions a matter of sheer impossibility; but it will be seen that the promoters of the present scheme are not asking for big sums; they are asking for any thing from fifty cents to ten dollars. If 5,500 women in the Colony would each send a dollar, the business would be settled out of hand and if 1,100 would each send a five dollar bill, the result would be just as a satisfactory.

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Carrying of Rifles.

During the week commencing August, 27th, the Chinese and last Portuguese Platons only will have their rifles and ammunition with them daily.

University Principal Wanted.

It is noticed in the Government Gazette that the University of London is about to appoint a Principal Officer at a salary of \$2,000 a year. Those who are desirous that their names should be considered are invited to communicate with the Colonial Secretary's Office, from where particulars can be obtained.

Special measures are also contemplated to bring about a reduction in the price of sugar, and it is suggested that all products should be seized which are needed for food heating, lighting, &c., and that the State should be entrusted to distribute the stocks among the population. The Government will shortly issue a regulation with regard to the sale of eggs so as to prevent a further increase in price, which in some places now reaches 200 per cent.

Amsterdam, July 15.—A telegram from Berlin states that the German Government is studying the possibility of forcing the population to do without meat on two days a week in order to economise.

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TO AVERT FAMINE.

DRAMATIC MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN GERMANY.

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DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Prize Courts Act, 1915.

Arrangement of Sections.—The following appeared in the Government Gazette of August 27:—

An Act to amend the enactments relating to Prize Courts, [2nd July 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1) Where proceedings are pending in any prize court against any ship or cargo, the court may at any stage of the proceedings, on application being made by the proper officer of the Crown, and upon being satisfied that the proceedings, or the proceedings so far as they relate to the cargo or any part thereof, would be more conveniently conducted in any other prize court, make an order remitting the proceedings, or the proceedings so far as they relate to the cargo or to any part of the cargo, to such other prize court.

(2) Where any proceedings have been remitted to another prize court that other court shall have the same jurisdiction to deal with the matter as if the subject-matter of those proceedings had originally been seized within its jurisdiction or been brought within its jurisdiction after capture, and any order or other steps made or taken in those proceedings before the order of remission shall be deemed to have been made or taken by or in that court.

2. A prize court may, as respects any case or matter within its jurisdiction, and on the application of the proper officer of the Crown, declare that any order or decree made by it, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, is enforceable within the jurisdiction of another prize court, and shall, on the like application, have power to enforce any decree or order which another prize court has declared to be enforceable within the jurisdiction of such first-mentioned court.

3.—(1) Where a prize court under this Act orders the remission of any proceedings, or declares that any order or decree is enforceable by another prize court, the first-mentioned court may order the subject-matter of the proceedings, or of the order or decree, to be removed, in such manner and subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit, into the jurisdiction of the other court; and, where any such order of removal is made, either court may direct that any expenses incurred in the removal shall be borne by the cargo or any part of the cargo or the ship in such manner as the court thinks proper.

(2) For the purpose of the voyage of a ship from the jurisdiction of one court to that of another, under such an order of removal, the ship, if not a British ship, shall be treated as if it were a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

(3) The power of His Majesty in Council to make rules for regulating the procedure and practice of prize courts shall extend to making rules for carrying this Act into effect.

(4) The powers conferred by this Act are without prejudice to any other powers which the High Court in England may possess for the like purposes independently of this Act, and to the obligation imposed on prize courts by section nine of the Naval Act, 1884.

4.—(1) The power conferred by section ten of the Naval Prize Act, 1884, to grant salaries in lieu of fees to judges of prize courts shall be extended so as also to confer a power of granting a remuneration by way of a lump sum, and, as so extended, shall, notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, apply also to officers of prize courts or performing duties in connection with matters of prize.

Provided that the powers under that section or this section shall not be exercised as respects any prize court in India except on the application of the

Governor General of India in Council, or as respects any prize court in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, or Newfoundland, except on the application of the Governor General or of the Governor in Council, as the case may be.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have had effect since the commencement of the present war.

5. This Act may be cited as the Prize Courts Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the Naval Prize Act, 1884; and the Naval Prize Acts, 1882 to 1914, and the Prize Courts (Egypt, Zanzibar and Cyprus) Act, 1914, and this Act may be cited together as the Naval Prize Acts 1884 to 1915.

Regulations re Goods Consigned to Neutral Countries.

Downing Street,
17th July, 1915.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government have had under their careful consideration the precise form to be required in the case of bills of lading for goods, consigned to neutral countries, which are contraband of war or fail to be dealt with under the Retaliation Order in Council of the 11th March, and that they have come to the following conclusions.

2. In regard to goods destined for a neutral country in Europe (and the same rule is to be applied also to goods destined for Russia) there is likely to be considerable delay if the bills of lading, no matter what may be the nature of the goods or the country of origin, are not made out to a named consignee—or, as an alternative, to a bank or financial house of high standing, with the remark Notify "A. B., "A. B." being the name of the person or firm for whom the goods are ultimately destined.

3. It is not necessary that goods destined for a British, French, or Italian destination should be shipped to a named consignee, provided it is clearly indicated on the bill of lading and manifest that the ultimate destination is as stated.

4. It is desirable, in cases where the use of another form of consignment might result in an interruption of the voyage, that goods shipped to neutral countries outside Europe should be consigned in the same way as goods consigned to neutral countries in Europe, but this is not so necessary, provided always that it is clearly indicated that the destination of the goods is outside Europe, and not in Turkey in Asia.

5. Goods intended for Holland should be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

6. In all cases it is essential that the bill of lading, or a certified copy of it, should be on board the vessel.

7. You should take immediate steps to secure that these principles are applied to shipments from ports in the territory under your government. In any communications to persons interested it should be made quite clear that no form of consignment will secure to vessels immunity from the belligerent right of visit, search and detention.

8. A further despatch will be shortly addressed to you in regard to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

I have, &c.,
A. BONAR LAW.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

Ordinance Approved.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—

Ordinance No. 12 of 1915.—An Ordinance to amend the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914, and for purposes connected therewith.

—An Ordinance to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901.

THE CASE FOR COMPULSION.

LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

DEMAND FOR STRONG LEADERSHIP.

During the discussion in the House of Commons on July 28, on the motion for the holiday adjournment, the question of compulsory military service was raised by Captain Guest. He declared that if we were to win in the present war, and to win quickly, compulsory service was the only way. Mr. Wedgwood and other members strongly supported the demand.

Captain Guest (Dorset E. L.)—I would like to ask the attention of the House for a few minutes to a subject somewhat different to that which has engaged the attention of members, but one which to my mind is quite as important at this moment, and that is as to whether this country will not have sooner or later to consider the possibilities of adopting compulsory military service.

To-night is a particularly good occasion on which to raise the subject for consideration.

To-morrow, and if we eliminate

from our consideration the in-

fluence of the professional

soldiers—because, after all, they

undertook to serve out of the

country; they do not complain,

they merely do their work—but

when we have an Army of the

size that we possess to-day, com-

posed largely of men who under-

took service purely from the point

of view of self-sacrifice, I think,

perhaps, we have a right to

consider what their opinions on

this subject may be. The moral

effect upon the troops, I imagine,

will be very great and very

beneficial indeed. At the front

one cry often heard is, "When

are those at home who have not

come forward going to bear their

fair share?" Whether the same

opinion is held by those in training

I am not in a position to say.

Another consideration should be

the effect of such an innovation

upon our western Allies. It

is a land which

has produced a race of men every

one of whom has proved himself

to be a hero. A long war may

bring in its train difficulties in

France, and the encouragement

which we could give her by the

adoption of this system might

enable her more easily to ignore

any such influences. If we take

the final plunge I believe its effect

would be very great indeed. Is

the House really satisfied, on re-

viewing the situation of the last

12 months, with the comparative

effort of the two countries? With

a smaller population than ours,

though I admit with far greater

preparation, France has produced

a number of troops enormously in

excess of anything we have done.

I also imagine that they have

produced munitions many times

in excess of those which we have

been able to turn out.

The system of enlistment in

operation in England is probably

responsible for a great deal of

our difficulty in many directions.

We have a dual system—the

Territorial Association enlisting

on one side of the street and the

recruiting sergeant on the other.

The Casualties.

I must put forward one more

argument against our present

system. Our total casualties have

been given as 320,000. They are

probably our best men. Before we

have been another year in this

war we may have lost such a

number of our best and most

valuable men that the effect

will be very greatly felt. In con-

stituting the armies that come

later, as you get further and draw

deeper, you will draw from less

good quality and leave a less good

quality behind. (Ories of "No."

It is said it is too late to

make a change. I submit that

depends on one thing only, and

that is your calculation as to the

duration of the war. If one were

satisfied it was drawing to a close

I would be the last to suggest

such a great alteration. But I do

not see how anybody can possibly

maintain that opinion in the face

of the events that have happened

during the last few months. I

would ask the House to consider

the effect of this alteration, first,

upon our opponents. It would be

most discouraging to them. The

Many of us had hoped that the positions that we occupy in different parts of the world would not be somewhat different from what they are to-day. That is one of the gravest reasons why we should consider the urgency of this problem. Our problem is to win and to win quickly. We have special reasons why we took our share in the great conflict. Our was perhaps more a matter of principle than of self-preservation. The order upon neutrals would be of a steady character, and I think our action would satisfy them that we were prepared to go to any limits to win the war. Upon the Allies the effect would be one of instantaneous encouragement to even greater effort. As to ourselves, I believe it might not even be necessary to put the machinery into action—that the mere fact of telling the country we thought the situation sufficiently serious to consider shortly or on certain conditions the bringing forward of such a measure would make them realize the altered conditions and the more significant considerations of the war. (Cheers.)

Mr. Thomas (Derby, Lab.) maintained that the Labour members had shown themselves not unmindful of their patriotic duties. (Cheers.) We entered this war with a voluntary Army and a tradition of voluntaryism prevailing among our people. The hon. and gallant member would certainly not say that our enemies, whatever their system might be, had soldiers of greater courage and heroism than our volunteer soldiers had shown, and no responsible Minister had yet put forward any evidence showing that any call made upon the nation had not been responded to. (Cheers.) The very first call was answered so magnificently that Lord Kitchener, in order to check recruiting, had to alter the standard of height. Up to the last appeal from the War Office the response expected had been made, according to very high authority. Therefore they were justified in saying that until the responsible Minister himself reported that the nation had failed to give him the material he required there would be no case for making a change. (Cheers.) Then our Navy was not only doing all that was expected, but was making one of the largest contributions towards the conduct of the war of any of the nations engaged. Further, we had raised on a voluntary system as large an Army as was ever contemplated by those who advocated military service, and this had been done in spite of the sinister efforts of the conscriptionists. (Cheers.) Patriotism had not had fair dealing, and one of the largest organs of the Army had refused to join in the most glorious sport.

Whitener-Scappers Who Stopped

It was rather unfair that whipper-snappers who stopped

behind should take the job of those who had shown their patriotism by fighting. That was the reason why he was sorry that the House was rising for so long a period without some statement from the Prime Minister that he did contemplate, if need be, the raising of an Army on compulsory lines. He did not say that was necessary yet, but what the country wanted was a lead from the Prime Minister to say that when circumstances warranted it he would not exclude that possibility—that he would expect from Englishmen that they should all take their fair share, and not satisfy themselves by cheering the devotion of others. (Cheers.)

Finance and Industry.

A most important matter was the financing of this great war, and if we were to finance it, if the silver bullet was the one thing that would count in the end, it was necessary to produce goods.

In considering this aspect of the subject we took coal first. A committee of employers, labour representatives, colliery owners, and mine inspectors had reported that the evidence was conclusive that if more labour were withdrawn from the collieries the output would be so reduced as to affect seriously the industrial position of the country, and that the time appeared to have arrived when full consideration should be given to the question whether further recruiting amongst the miners should be encouraged.

Was this report an argument for compulsory service? (Hear, hear.) Taking railway workers next, he said that so many thousands of men had enlisted that in March the representatives of the companies had to tell the War Office that if it took one more man from the railway service they would

refuse responsibility for carrying the troops. It appeared, therefore, that as far as the miners and the railway servants were concerned the supply was exhausted.

So serious was the deficiency of labour for the making of munitions that in order to make it up it had become necessary to bring skilled workmen back from the armies at the front. In agriculture the position was the same.

The services of soldiers had to be availed of to save the harvest, and, in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture, not another man could be spared from the farm lands. In fact, it was impossible to point to any industry in which there was a surplus of labour.

But, he contended, it was not necessary to resort to compulsory military service. The French were the most dangerous military opponents of the Germans of the present time. The Germans knew and it would offer France peace on easy terms, and they ought not to be submitted to that temptation.

The concluding results in the first round are:—

K. Bayley and N. L. Smith, scratch, beat A. L. Gage and A. A. Claxton, 3/6, 7-5, 7-5.

R. Hancock and R. P. Thrusfield, scratch, 30, beat G. Worcester and S. S. Moore, 2/6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

By Order of the Mortgagee.

By order of the Mortgagees.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on

TUESDAY,
the 31st day of August, 1915, at
3 p.m. at his Sales RoomDuddell Street, Victoria
Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:-

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No 1 as the same is more particularly described on the plan annexed to an Indenture of Assignment dated the 14th day of January, 1899, registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 24991 and made between Young Po Yan of the one part and Leung Ng of the other part and thereon coloured Red and Pink together with the buildings erected thereon known as No 1 Tung Tak Lane and No. 24 Cochrane Street and together with a right of way over such portions of Tung Tak Lane as are shown on the said plan and thereon coloured Yellow. Term 99 years from the 5th October, 1849 created by a Crown Lease dated 1st May, 1855. Annual Crown rent £6.70. Area 1361 7/12th Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,
the 1st September, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

also

1 Cottage piano by Kyauss

1 Cottage piano by Bansall & Sons.

1 Perambulator.

On view from Monday, the 30th August.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

G. R.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.
KING'S REGULATION

No. 10 of 1915.

The Undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, publicly notifies all whom it may concern that it has been decided by His Majesty's Government that delivery of goods already sold to enemy firms in China must be completed by the following time limits:

Not later than August, 25th, 1915, in respect of goods already in stock in China:

Not later than five days after arrival in the port of discharge in China in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom prior to July 25th, 1915, but which have not yet arrived in China:

Not later than September 26th, 1915, in respect of goods which left the United Kingdom after July 25th, 1915, but which had been handed to an inland carrier for shipment before July 26th, 1915.

Delivery of goods to enemy firms in China will not be permitted after the dates mentioned above.

Sd. J. N. JORDAN,

His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

Peking, August 14th, 1915.

N.B.—In accordance with instructions dated August 20th from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, it is hereby notified in reference to the above that goods from any British Colony or Dominion will be accorded treatment precisely similar to goods from the United Kingdom.

Sd. E. C. WILTON,
Acting British Consul General.

Canton.

Canton, August 26th, 1915.

Do not forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Oper Till, Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY 27th AUGUST 1915

A Scream from Start to Finish
in the Great Comedy.

"WIFFLES' MASCOT UMBRELLA"

in 3 Reels.

SHERLOCK HOLMES SERIES

"SILVER BLAZE"

in 2 Reels.

KEYSTONE COMICS

Between Showers

in which the two Comedians figure.

Pathe's Latest Gazette.

Other Comic

and

Interesting Films

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 1915
BUTCHER MEAT.

	Ozs.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19
Prime Cut	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19
Roast—Shiu	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	each 60
Head—Ngau Tau	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb. 14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	each 11
Feet—Ngau Kau	each 11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	25
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tsi-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwat	lb. 25
Leg—Young Poi	25
Shoulder—Young Shau	24
Saddle	27
Pigs' Chitlings—Chu Chong	per set 24
Brains—Chu No	each 13
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13
Fry—Chu Chap	15
Head—Chu Tau	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 28
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	28
Leg—Chu Pei	29
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	29
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set 60
Heart—Young Sam	each 12
Kidneys—Young Yiu	12
Liver—Young Kon	lb. 26
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yiu	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20
Lard—Chu Yau	20

POULTRY.

	Ozs.
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 25
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34
Ducks—Ap	32
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
(fresh) —	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
Hen—Na	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75
Quail—Om Chun	25
Partridges—Che Ku	65

FISH.

	Ozs.
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	12
Codfish—Ma Yu	14
Crabs—Hai	28
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	13
Dog Fish—Tin To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	15
Fresh water—Tin Sui Yu	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	16
Herring—Tin Pak	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	32
Mrlet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	12
Percch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	16
Piase—Pan Yu	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	15
Roab—Oun Yu	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	30
Shark—Sha Yu	7
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	20
Tench—Wan Yu	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Tarties, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	60

FISH.

	Ozs.
Almonds—Hang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
(Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	—

肉食

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	Ozs.
Prime Cut	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19
Roast—Shiu	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	each 60
Head—Ngau Tau	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb. 14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	each 11
Feet—Ngau Kau	each 11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	25
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tsi-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwat	lb. 25
Leg—Young Poi	25
Shoulder—Young Shau	24
Saddle	27
Pigs' Chitlings—Chu Chong	per set 24
Brains—Chu No	each 13
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13
Fry—Chu Chap	15
Head—Chu Tau	16
Heart—Chu Sam	

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

"The Top Notch of Scotch."
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky

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THE "TOP NOTCH" OF SCOTCH



"The Top Notch of Scotch."
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky

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THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.

"The Top Notch of Scotch."
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky

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Scotch Whisky

SOLE AGENTS,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
				Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	14th May.	14th May.	to now	to now	
Banks.												
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$825	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	890	x div.	790	c. div.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$76/-											
Marine Insurances.												
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	390	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	390	360		
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160	10,000	£15	£3	145	May	133	Jan.	170	160		
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	972	12,400	£250	100	847	April	700	Oct.	966	855		
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$243	12,600	\$100	60	210	April	192	Jan.	243	225		
Fire Insurances.												
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$162	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	160	130	\$9 for 1913	
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$405	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	405	385	\$27 for 1913	
Shipping.												
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	140	30,000	£25	all	10	Jan.	51	Dec.	50	cts.	31 for 1906	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	651	20,000	£50	all	36	Mar.	27	Nov.	69	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14	
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	221	80,000	£15	all	29	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	147	60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	154	96	Final of 3% making 5% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	Deferred \$ 91	60,000	£5	all	106	Feb.	70	Sept.	90	x div.	Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	91	3,797,610	£1	all							\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15	
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	356	40,000	£10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	32		
Refineries.												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	126	20,000	\$100	all	96	Feb.	70	Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1912	
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	388	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27	\$3 for 1897	
Mining.												
Kai Lan Mining Administration	30	1,000,000	£1	all	41	Feb.	33	Dec.	33	6	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	43.90	200,000	£1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909	
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31	160,000	£1	all	39	Feb.	196	Nov.	32	6	1/2 interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15	
Ural Caspians.	39	796,666	£1	all	56	Jan.	213				1/- interim 1916	
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.												
Hongkong & K. W. & C. Co., Ltd.	75	16,000	\$50	all	69	Jan.	73	Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914	
Hongkong & K. W. & C. Co., Ltd.	7312	20,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	76	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914	
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	62	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	62	49	x div. Tls. 5 for 1913	
Shai & Hongkong W. Co., Ltd.	90	36,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82	Dec.	93	80	Tls. 5 for 1914	
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.												
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	t. 100	t. 100			120	Dec.	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14	
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	116	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14	
Hongkong Land Investment Co.	109	50,000	\$100	all	117	July	98	Nov.	111	108	\$3 for year ending 30.6.15	
H'p'rys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	660	150,000	\$10	all	91	Jan.	7	Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914	
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40	6,000	\$50	all	45	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914	
Shanghai Lands	102	78,000	t. 150	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15	
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	872	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15	
Hongkong Central Estates	100	10,000	\$100	all	—		—	100	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14	
Cotton Mills.												
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	177	20,000	£1.50	all	138	July	135	May	176	152	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14	
Hongkong Cotton Co.	88	125,000	£10	all	84	Mar.	7	June	73	7	50 cents 31.7.08	
Kung Yik	10	75,000	t. 100	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	16	133	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14	
Laou Kung Mow	87	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913	
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	102	40,000	t. 150	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	102	96	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra 1 Bonus Tls. 1, year end'g 30.6.14	
Miscellaneous.												
China Porneed Company, Ltd.	11	60,000	\$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914	
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	440	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	[July	4	April	4	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06	
Do. (Spec. shares)												
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	8.90	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8.95	8.00	70 cts. for 1914	
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	84	40,000	73	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14	
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	8.15	400,000	£10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	84	6.70	50 cts. for 1914	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	443	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	44	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914	
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	185	6,000	\$20	all	217	July	174	Dec.	185	184	Final of 6/- making \$83 for 1914	
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	428	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	30	25	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	515	325,000	5/-	all	13	July	7	Feb.	5.25	4.80	x div. 10% for 1914	
Langkawi	1.37	260,000	£10	all	64	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	37	Interim of T. 1, making T. 2 a/c 1913	
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	89.60	25,000	£10	all	101	Jan.	91	June	10	9	70 cts. for year 1914	
Do. (New)	80	60,000	£10	all	93	cts. Jan.	75	cts. Dec.	81	80	7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15	
Philippines, Ltd.	44	25,000	£10	10	—		—	5	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910	
Societé des Pétroles et Papiers	20	13,200	\$50	all	—		—	20	20	20	None	
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	83.10	20,000	£5	all	500	June	4	Nov.	31	30	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15	
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	17.5	27,723	£10	all	22	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	163	1/- for 1914	
Watson and Co., Ltd.	6.90	90,000	£10	all	87	April	6.90	Dec.	6.60	6.14	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14	
William Powell, Limited	88.90	31,000	£7	all	91	Jan.	63	Dec.	7</			

